

CLIC/PS

NEXT MEETING : FRIDAY 21 JANUARY 1994

9.00hrs in the large PS CONFERENCE ROOM

J.H.B. MADSEN

AGENDDA

- 1. The CTF run no. 4 (Nov.-Dec.'93) : results and comments**
by H. Braun, JHB. Madsen, S. Schreiber
- 2. Status CTF modifications**

Distribution:

Autin B.	PS	Joly Pierre	PS
Bossart R.	PS	Kamber I.	PS
Braun H.	PS	Koziol, H.	PS
Brouet M.	AT	Madsen J.H.B.	PS
Chautard F.	PS	Millich A.	SL
Corsini Roberto	PS	Pearce P.	PS
Delahaye J.-P.	PS	Potier J.-P.	PS
Devlin-Hill P. M.	PS	Riche A.J.	PS
Garoby, R.	PS	Rinolfi L.	PS
Geissler K.K.	AT	Schnell W.	SL
Godot J.-Cl.	PS	Schreiber S.	AT
Guignard G.	SL	Suberlucq G.	PS
Hübner K.	PS	Thorndahl L.	PS
Hutchins S.	PS	Wilson I.	SL
Jensen E.	PS	Wuensch W.	SL
Johnson C. D.	PS		

Summary Notes of the CLIC/PS Meeting 03/12/93

1. CTF status

Results obtained with the Cs₂Te cathode and the laser at 262 nm were presented (see app.1 and 2).

The charge in single bunch mode which can be passed through TRS without losses could be increased to 7 nC. With increasing laser energy on the cathode the charge from the gun saturates. This had been observed with CsI as cathode as well. Not yet sorted out if the saturation is a cathode or beam dynamics effect.

The laser system delivers about $150 \cdot 10^{-6}$ J at 262 nm , 8 ps FWHH.

As the losses in the optical path to the cathode are lower than at 209 nm - transmission now 70 % - we are not any longer energy-limited. A problem appeared : the position of the laser pulse on the cathode jitters. This has been traced back to mechanical vibrations, temperature fluctuations and perhaps air turbulence.

2. Experiences with constructing a laser pulse train generator. P.M. Devlin-Hill.

See CERN/PS 93-34 (LP) , CLIC Note 209
Pulse train generator at 209 nm by P.M. D-H.

The causes of the timing error in the first stage of the generator are now fully understood. As reported in the above note already one cause was the incorrect injection of the laser pulse into the generator.

Another cause was found in the calculation of the detour lengths due to an error in the optical constant used at 209 nm.

With the knowledge acquired this type of generator could be set-up successfully and providing sub-picosecond timing accuracy.

Run n° 4

Cs₂Te

Start 11 Nov. '93

Photocathode

- 100 MV/m after r_f cond.
- QE ~ 1%
- low dark current (≈ as Cu)
- laser phase scan ---- zero charge at de-acc. phases but -- see Fig. 1 (charge between 30-100) different from Cs I Fig 2

Gun

- charge / laser energy ---- saturation Fig 3. ≈ as with Cs I
- = bunch length ≈ as with Cu + Cs I see below

<u>energy on PC</u>	<u>charge at UHA385</u>	<u>FWHM at TCH445</u>
~ 1.1 μJ	1.2 nC	10 - 13 ps
3.4 "	3.2 "	11 - 14 "
13.7 "	8.2 "	14 "
55. "	12.2 "	12 "

Cs₂Te

single bunch

Beam transmission then TRS improved
SNL400 used

	CsI		132		Cs ₂ Te		P196	138
	P73							
TCM 385	8.7mC	100%	7.5mC	100%	9.4mC	100%	10.4mC	100%
" 406	7.5 "	86 "	6.0 "	80 "	7.6 "	82 "	8.7 "	84 "
" 455	6.1 "	70 "	6.2 "	82 "	7.3 "	78 %	7.5 "	72 "
laser on PC	≈ 2 μJ		6.5 μJ		12.5 μJ		20 μJ	

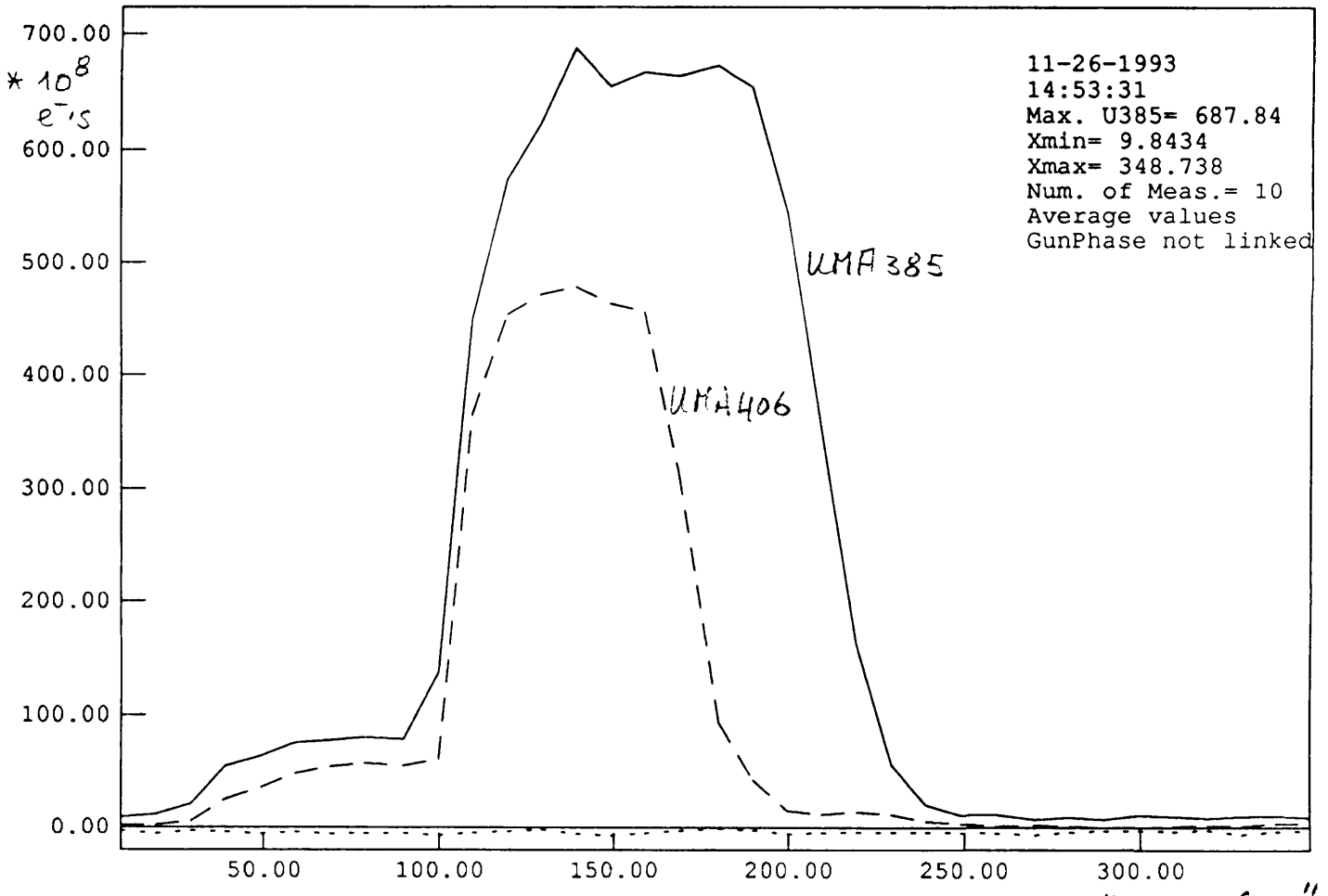
Beam momentum : 53.4 MeV/c from BHZ 500
 55.0 " " " BHZ 430.

Beam transverse profile : at TCM 445

remaining small at 7.5mC

FWHM x ~ 2 mm

y ~ 1.6 "



Cs_2Te

Lower spot of ...

→ "lower phase"

Fig 1

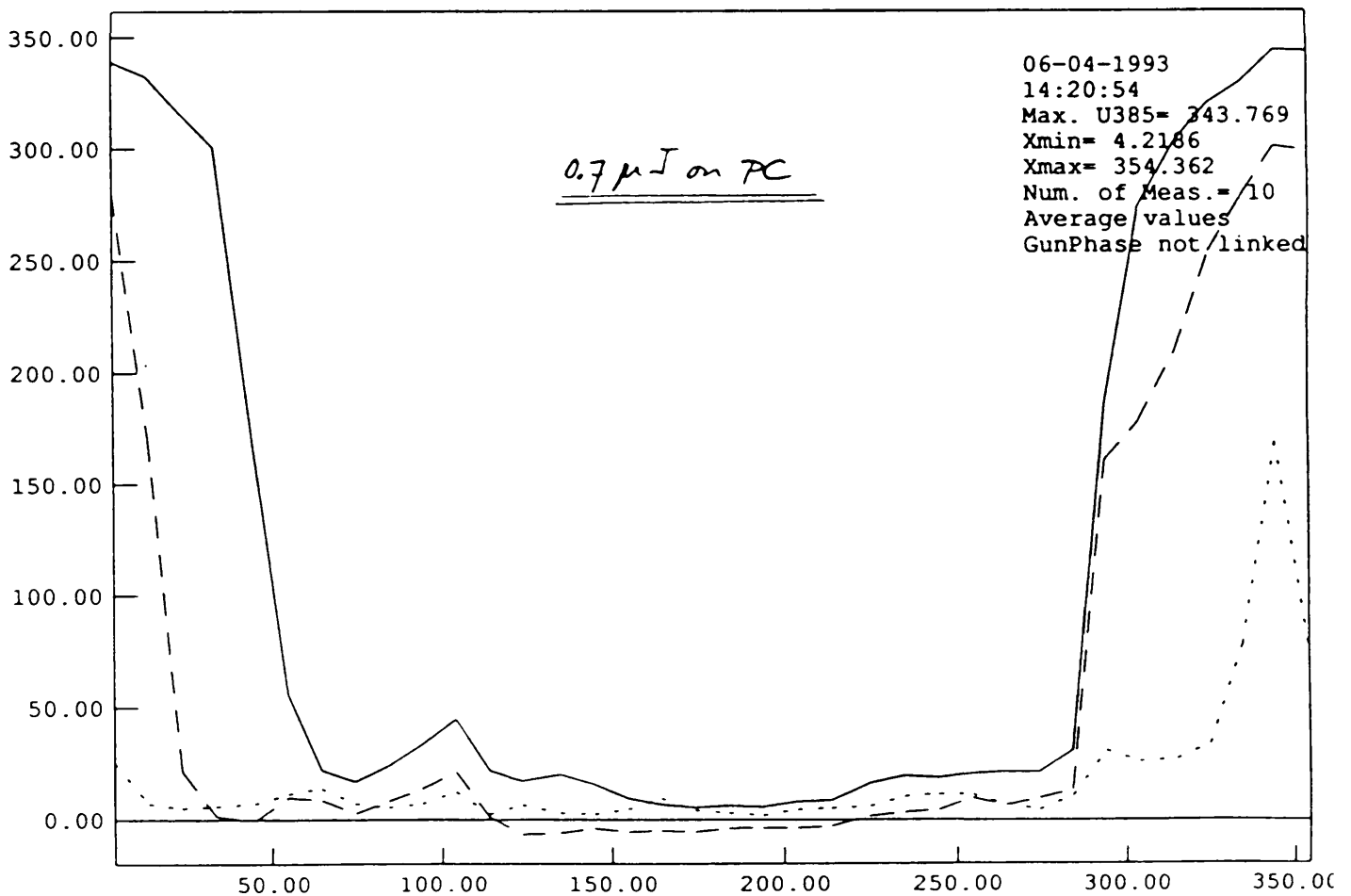
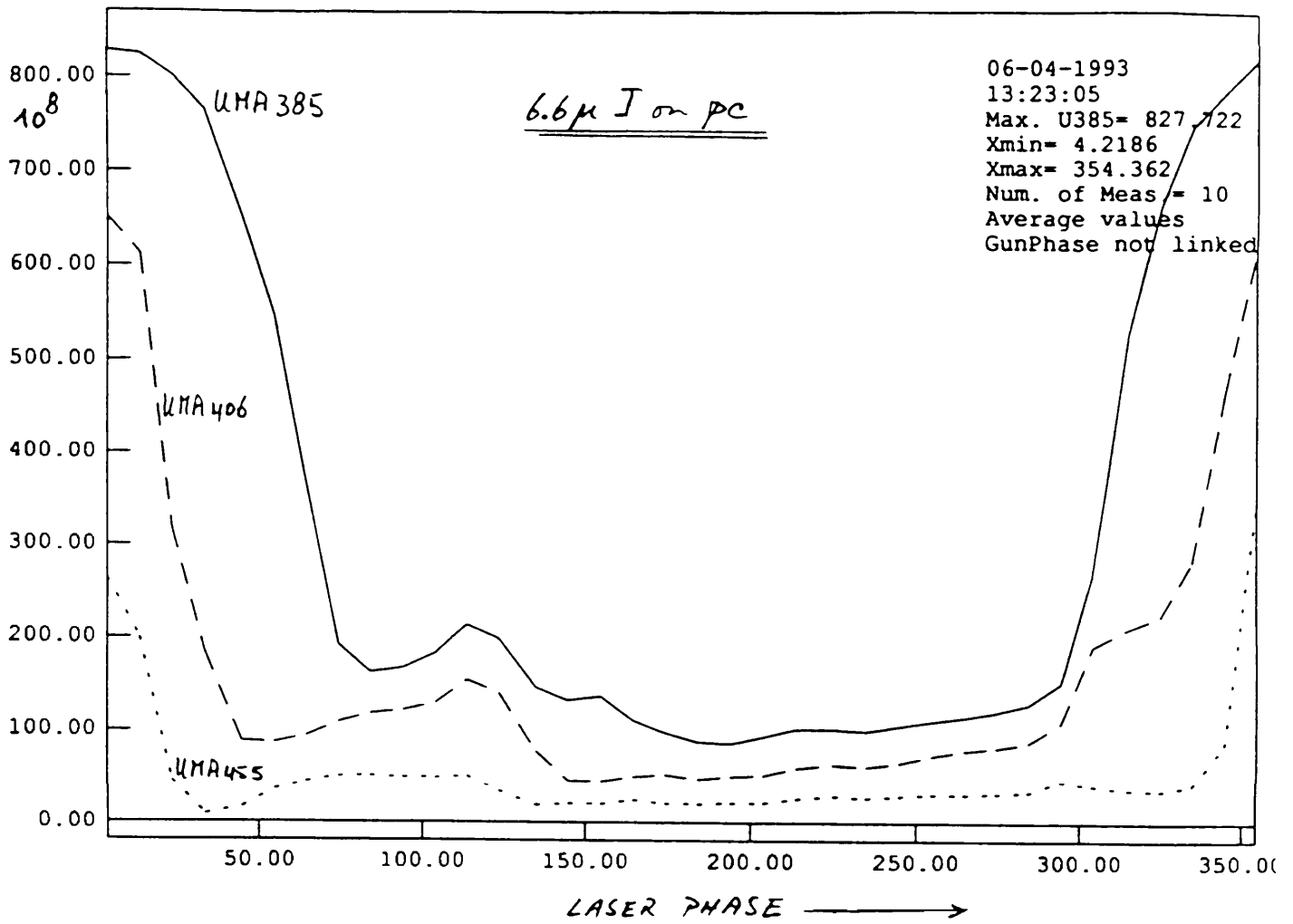
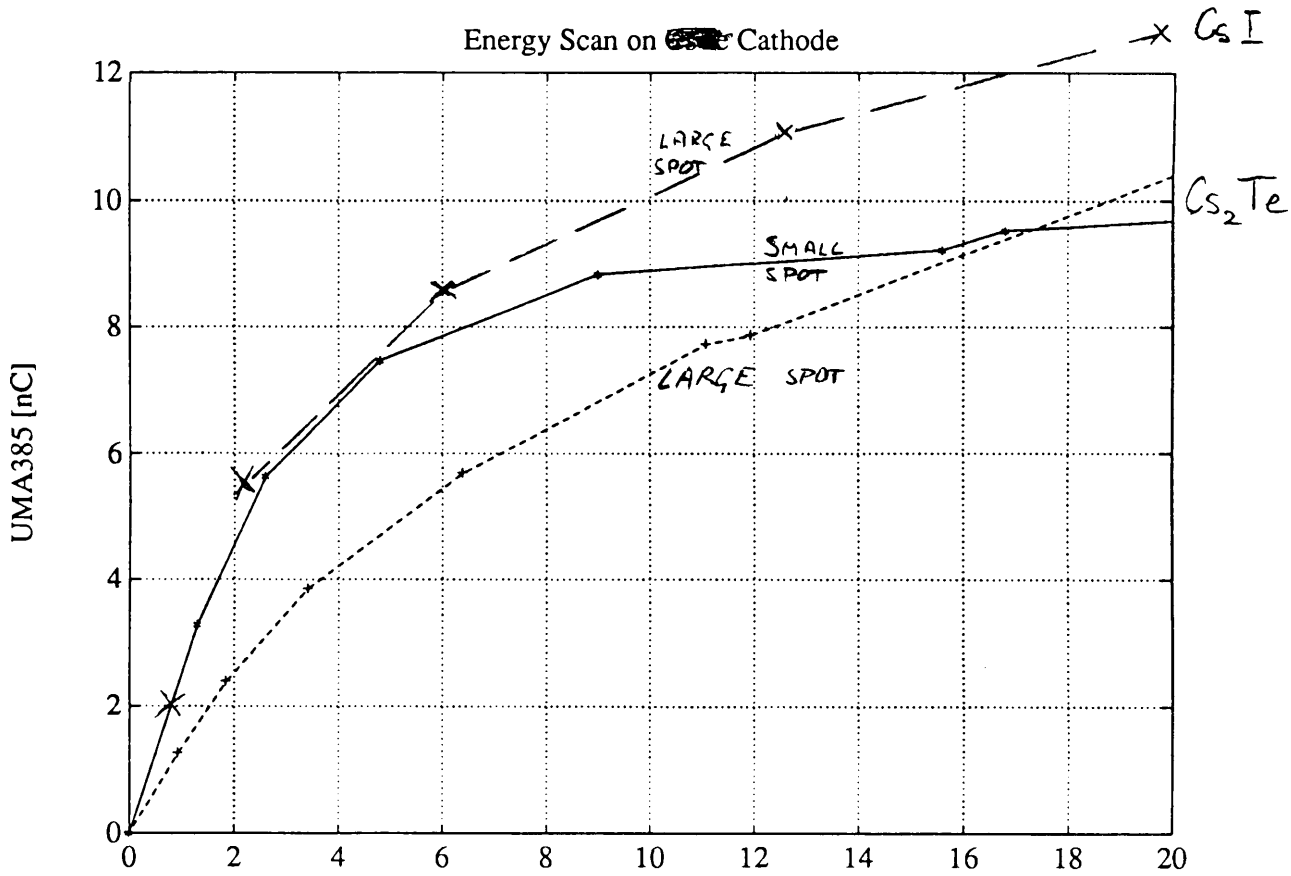


Fig 2



Laser Energy [Mikro Joule] × QE (%) CHARGE GENERATED IN DC.

Cs₂Te QE = 1%

CsI QE = 3%